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Select Poetry.



ANSWER TO
"WILL YOU LOVE ME WHEN I AM OLD."
A LYRIC.

Yes, ah yes, e'en then I'll love thee,
When the day of life declines;
When 'neath shadows dark above thee,
And no ray of pleasure shines:
When thy form, now blithe and graceful,
Bends beneath the weight of years;
And thy soul, so calm and peaceful,
From the world's corroding cares.

When those soft bright eyes are faded,
That so fondly look on me;
And the gloom of age has shaded
All that's beautiful to thee;
When thine ear forgets its hearing,
And can never know again,
Those whose dulcet tones are cheering
Then, ah yes, I'll love thee then.

When the hand of time effaces
Youth's bright roses from thy cheek;
Leaving there its furrowed traces,
That a mournful language speak;
When thy trust in earth is shaken,
Faithless proves the world and when
By all others thou'rt forsaken,
I, in truth, shall love thee then.

When the hill of life descending,
Wearily we travel on;
Then as now our spirits blending,
Till in love they are but one,
Visions of the past shall cheer us
To the haven of our rest;
Faith in future bliss shall bear us
To the mansions of the blest.

MESSAGE
OF
GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,
To the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Representatives:

The all-wise and beneficent Being, who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted you to convene this day, charged with grave responsibilities.

The eyes not only of the people of Kansas, but of the entire Union, are upon you, watching with anxiety the result of your deliberations, and of your joint action in the execution of the delicate and important duties devolving upon us.

Selected at a critical period in the history of the country to discharge the executive functions of this Territory, the obligations I was required to assume were of the most weighty importance. And when I came seriously to contemplate their magnitude, I would have shrunk from the responsibility, were it not for an implicit reliance upon Divine aid, and a full confidence in the virtue, zeal and patriotism of the citizens, without which the wisest executive suggestions must be futile and inoperative.

To you, legislators, invested with sovereign authority, I look for that hearty co-operation which will enable us successfully to guide the ship of State through the troubled waters, into the haven of safety.

It is with feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty God, the bounteous giver of all good, I have the pleasure of announcing that after the bitter contest of opinion through which we have recently passed, and which has unfortunately led to fratricidal strife, that peace which I have every reason to believe will be permanent, now reigns throughout the Territory and gladdens with its genial influences, homes and hearts which but lately were sad and desolate; that the robber and the murderer have been driven from our soil; that burned cabins have been replaced by substantial dwellings; that a feeling of confidence and kindness has taken the place of distrust and hate; that all good citizens are disposed to deplore the errors and excesses of the past, and unite with fraternal zeal in repairing its injuries, and that this Territory—unsurpassed by any portion of the continent for the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, its mineral and agricultural wealth, its timber-fringed streams, and fine quarries of building-stone—has entered upon a career of unparalleled prosperity.

To maintain the advance we have made, and realize the bright anticipations of the future; to build up a model commonwealth, enriched with all the treasures of learning, of virtue and religion, and make it a choice heritage for our children and generations yet unborn, let me, not only as your Executive, but as a Kansan, devoted to the interest of Kansas, and animated solely by patriotic purposes, with all earnestness invoke you, with one heart and soul to pursue so high and lofty a course in your deliberations, as, by its moderation and justice, will commend itself to the approbation of the country and command the respect of the people.

This being the first occasion afforded me to speak to the Legislative Assembly, it is but proper, and in accordance with general usage, that I should declare the principles which shall give shape and tone to my administration.—These principles without elaboration, I will condense into the narrowest compass.

"Equal and exact justice" to all men, of whatever political or religious persuasion: peace, comity and friendship with neighboring States and Territories, with a sacred regard for State rights and a reverential respect for the integrity and perpetuity of the Union: a reverence for the Federal Constitution as the concentrated wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, and the very ark of our political safety; the cultivation of a pure and energetic nationality, and the development of an exalted and intensely vital patriotism; a jealous regard for the elective franchise and the entire security and sanctity of the ballot-box; a firm determination to adhere to the doctrines of self-government and popular sovereignty as guarantied by the Organic Act; unqualified submission to the will of the majority; the election of all officers by the people themselves; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; strict economy in public expenditures with a rigid accountability of all public officers; the preservation of the public faith and a currency based upon and equal to gold and silver; free and safe immigration from every quarter of the country; the cultivation of a proper Territorial pride, with a firm determination to submit to no invasion of our sovereignty; the fostering care of agriculture, manufactures, mechanic arts, and all works of internal improvement; the liberal and free education of all the children of the Territory; entire religious freedom, a free press, free speech, and the peaceable right to assemble and discuss all questions of public interest; trial by juries impartially selected; the sanctity of the habeas corpus; the repeal of the laws inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the Organic Act, and the steady administration of the government so as to best secure the general welfare.

These sterling maxims, sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of the past, and the observance of which has brought our country to so exalted a position among the nations of the earth, will be the steady lights by which my administration will be guided.

A summary view of the state of the Territory upon my advent, with an allusion to some of my official acts, may not be inappropriate to this occasion, and may serve to inspire your councils with that wisdom and prudence, by a contemplation of the frightful excesses of the past so essential in the adoption of measures to prevent their recurrence, and enable you wisely to lay the broad and solid foundations of a future commonwealth which may give protection and happiness to millions of freemen.

It accords not with my policy or intention, to do the least injustice to any citizen or party of men in this Territory or elsewhere. Pledged to do "equal and exact justice," in my executive capacity, I am inclined to throw the veil of oblivion over the errors and outrages of the period antecedent to my arrival, except so far as reference to them may be necessary for substantial justice and to explain and develope the policy which has shed the benign influences of peace upon Kansas, and which, if responded to by the Legislature, must result in burying those feelings of bitterness and contention, which in the past brought upon us such untold evils.

I arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the ninth day of September last, and immediately assumed the executive functions. On the eleventh I issued my Inaugural Address, declaring the general principles upon which I intended to administer the government. In this address I solemnly pledged myself to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity; to sustain all the provisions of the Organic Act, which I pronounced to be "eminently just and beneficial;" to stand by the doctrine of popular sovereignty, or the will of the majority of the actual, *bona fide* inhabitants, when legitimately expressed, which I characterized "the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen." The gigantic evils under which this Territory was groaning, were attributed to outside influences, and the people of Kansas were earnestly invoked to suspend unnatural strife, to banish all extraneous and improper influences from their deliberations, and in the spirit of reason and mutual conciliation to adjust their own differences. Such suggestions in relation to modifications of the present statutes as I deemed for the public interest, were promised at the proper time. It was declared that this Territory is the common property of the people of the several States, and that no obstacle should be interposed to its free settlement, while in a Territorial condition, by the citizens of every State of the Union. A just Territorial pride was sought to be infused; a pledge was solemnly given to know no party, no section, nothing but Kansas and the Union—and the people were earnestly invoked to bury the past in oblivion; to suspend hostilities and to refrain from the indulgence of bitter feeling; to begin anew; to devote themselves to the true and substantial interests of Kansas; develope her rich agricultural and mineral resources; build up manufactures; make public roads and other works of internal improvement; prepare amply for the education of their children; devote themselves to all the arts of peace, and make this Territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual and elevate States in their sovereign capacities.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the principles upon which my administration was commenced. I have steadily adhered to them, and time and trial have but served to strengthen my convictions of their justice.

Coincident with my Inaugural were issued two Proclamations, the one, disbanding the Territorial militia, composed of a mixed force of citizens and others, and commanding "all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they would answer the contrary at their peril;" the other, ordering "all free male citizens qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enrol themselves, that they might be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and hold themselves in readiness to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of unlawful combinations, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government."

The policy of these proclamations is so evident, and their beneficial results have been so apparent as to require no vindication.

The Territory was declared, by the act, Governor, to be in a state of insurrection; civil authority was powerless—entirely [illegible] capacity to vindicate the majesty of the [illegible] and restore the broken peace, the existing difficulties were of a far more complicated character than I had anticipated; predatory bands, whose sole aim, unrelieved by the mitigation of political causes, was assassination, arson, plunder and rapine, had undisturbed possession of some portions of the Territory, while every part of it was kept in constant alarm and terror by the advocates of political sentiments, united according to their respective sympathies, in formidable bodies of armed men, completely equipped with munitions of war, and resolved upon mutual extermination as the only hope of peace; unoffending and peaceable citizens were driven from their homes; others murdered in their own dwellings, which were given to the flames; that sacred respect for woman, which has characterized all civilized nations, seemed in the hour of mad excitement to be forgotten; partizan feeling, on all sides, intensely excited by a question which inflamed the entire nation, almost closed the minds of the people against me; idle and mendacious rumors, well calculated to produce exasperation and destroy confidence, were everywhere rife; the most unfortunate suspicions prevailed; [illegible]ated country places no man's life was safe; robberies and murders were of daily occurrence; nearly every farm-house was deserted; and no traveller could safely venture on the highway without an escort. This state of affairs was greatly aggravated by the presence of prominent politicians outside of the Territory.

The foregoing is a faint outline of the fearful condition of things which ruled Kansas and convulsed the nation. The full picture will be drawn by the iron pen of impartial history, and the actors in the various scenes will be assigned their true positions.

I came here a stranger to your difficulties, without prejudice, with a solemn sense of my official obligations, and with a lofty resolution to put a speedy termination to events so fraught with evil, and which, if unchecked, would have floated the country into the most bloody civil war.

Hesitation, or partizan affiliations, would have resulted in certain failure, and only served further to complicate affairs. To restore peace and order, and relieve the people from the evils [illegible] an impartial, independent and just policy should be adopted, which would embrace in its protection all good citizens, without distinction of party, and sternly punish all bad men who continued to disturb the public tranquility. Accordingly my Inaugural Address and Proclamations were immediately circulated among the people, in order that they might have early notice of my intentions.

On the fourteenth day of September, reliable information was received that a large body of armed men were marching to attack Hickory Point on the north side of the Kansas River. I immediately dispatched a squadron of United States dragoons, with instructions to capture and bring to this place any persons whom they might find acting in violation of my Proclamation. In pursuance of these instructions one hundred and one prisoners were taken and brought here, and committed for trial.

While a portion of the army were performing this duty, I was advised that a large body of men were approaching the town of Lawrence determined upon its destruction. I at once ordered three hundred United States troops to that place, and repaired there in person. Within four miles of Lawrence I found a force of twenty-seven hundred men, consisting of citizens of this Territory, and of other places, organized as Territorial militia, under a Proclamation of the late acting Governor. I disbanded this force, ordering the various companies comprising it to repair to their respective places of rendezvous, there to be mustered out of service. My orders were obeyed; the militia retired to their homes, the effusion of blood was prevented, the preservation of Lawrence effected, and a great step made toward the restoration of peace and confidence.

To recount any various official acts, following each other in quick succession under your immediate observation, would be a work of supererogation, and would occupy more space than the limits of an executive message would justify. My Executive Minutes, containing a truthful history of my official transactions, with the policy which dictated them, have been forwarded to the General Government, and are open to the inspection of the country.

In relation to any alterations or modifications of the Territorial Statutes which I might deem advisable, I promised in my Inaugural Address, to direct public attention at the proper time.—In the progress of events that time has arrived, and you are the tribunal to which my suggestions must be submitted. On this subject I bespeak your candid attention, as it has an inseparable connection with the prosperity and happiness of the people.

It has already been remarked that the Territories of the United States are the common property of the citizens of the several States. It may be likened to a joint ownership in an estate, and no conditions should be imposed or restrictions placed upon the equal enjoyment of all the benefits arising therefrom, which will do the least injustice to any of the owners, or which is not contemplated in the tenure by which it is held, which is no less than the Constitution of the United States, the sole bond of the American Union. This being the true position, no obstacle should be interposed to the free, speedy and general settlement of this Territory.

The durability and imperative authority of a State Constitution, when the interests of the people require a State Government, and a direct popular vote is necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be the proper occasion, once for all, to decide the grave political questions which underlie a well regulated Commonwealth.

Let this, then, be the touchstone of your deliberations. Enact no law which will not clearly bear the constitutional test: and if any laws have been passed which do not come up to this standard it is your solemn duty to sweep them from the statute book.

The Territorial Government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, and should permit all doubtful questions to remain in abeyance until the formation of a State Constitution.

On the delicate and exciting question of slavery, a subject which so peculiarly engaged the attention of Congress at the passage of our Organic Act, I cannot too earnestly invoke you to permit it to remain where the Constitution of the United States and that act place it, subject to the decision of the courts upon all points arising during our present infant condition.

The repeal of the Missouri line, which was a restriction on popular sovereignty, anew consecrated the great doctrine of self-government, and restored to the people their full control over every question of interest to themselves, both north and south of that line.

Justice to the country and the dictates of sound policy, require that the Legislature should confine itself to such subjects as will preserve the basis of entire equality, and when a sufficient population is here, and they choose to adopt a State Government, that they shall be "perfectly free," without let or hindrance, to form all their domestic institutions "in their own way," and to dictate that form of government which, in their deliberate judgment, may be deemed proper.

Any attempt to incite servile insurrection, and to interfere with the domestic institutions of sovereign States, is extremely reprehensible, and shall receive no countenance from me.—Such intervention can result in no good, but is pregnant with untold disasters. Murder, arson, rapine and death follow in its wake, while not one link in the fetters of the slave is weakened or broken, or any amelioration in his condition secured. Such interference is a direct invasion of State rights, only calculated to produce irritation and estrangement.

Every dictate of self-respect—every consideration of State equality—the glories of the past and the hopes of the future—all, with soul stirring eloquence, constrain us to cultivate a revulsion of our sister, and one us, in good faith, to carry out all its provisions.

Many of the statutes are excellent and well suited to our wants and condition: but in order that they may receive that respect and sanction which is the vital principle of all law, let such be abolished as are not eminently just, and will not receive the fullest approbation of the people. I trust you will test them all by the light of the general and fundamental principles of our government, and that all that will not bear this ordeal, be revised, amended, or repealed. To some of them which strike my mind as objectionable, your candid and special attention is respectfully invited

By carefully comparing the Organic Act, as printed in the statutes, with a certified copy of the same from the Department of State, important discrepancies, omissions and additions will be discovered. I therefore recommend the appointment of a committee to compare the printed statutes with the original rolls on file in the Secretary's office, to ascertain whether the same liberty has been taken with them as appears to have been taken with the act under which they were made.

Of the numerous errors discovered by me in the copy of the Organic Act, as printed in the statutes, I will refer to one in illustration of my meaning. In the 29th section, defining the Executive authority, will be found the following striking omission—"against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences."—This omission impairs the Executive authority, and deprives the Governor of the pardoning power for offences committed "against the laws of the Territory," which Congress, for the wisest and most humane reasons, has conferred upon him.

The Organic Act requires every bill to be presented to the Governor, and demand his signature, as the evidence of his approval, before it can become a law. The statutes are defective in this respect, as they do not contain the date of approval, nor the proper evidence of that fact, by having the Governor's signature.

Your attention is invited to chapter 30, in relation to county boundaries. The boundary of Douglas county is imperfect, and in connection with Shawnee county, is an absurdity for both counties. The boundary lines of all the counties should be absolutely established.

Chapter 44, establishing the Probate Court, also requires attention. The Act is good generally, so far as it relates to the organization and duties of the Court. But all provisions in this and other acts vesting the appointment of Probate Judges, County Commissioners, and other public officers in the Legislative Assembly, should at once be repealed, and the unqualified right of election conferred upon the people, whose interests are immediately affected by the acts of those officials. The free and unrestricted right of the people to select all their own agents, is a maxim so well settled in political ethics, and springs so legitimately from the doctrines of self-government, that I need only to allude to the question to satisfy every one of its justice. The "people must be perfectly free" to regulate their own business in their own way: and when the voice of the majority is fairly expressed, all will bow to it as the voice of God. Let the people, then, rule in everything. I have every confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and "sober thought" of the toiling millions. The deliberate popular judgment is never wrong. When in times of excitement the popular mind may be temporarily obscured from the dearth of correct information, or the mists of passion, the day of retribution and justice speedily follows, and a summary reversal is the certain result. Just and patriotic sentiment is a sure reliance for every honest public servant. The sovereignty of the people must be maintained.

Section 15th of this Act allows writs of habeas corpus to be issued by the Probate Judge, but leaves him no authority to hear the case and grant justice, but refers the matter to the "next term of the District Court." The several "terms" of the District Court are at stated periods, and the provision alluded to amounts to a denial of justice and virtually a suspension of the great writ of liberty," contrary to "the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

Many provisions of chapter 66, entitled "Elections," are objectionable. Section 11th, requiring certain "test oaths" as pre-requisites to the right of suffrage, is wrong, unfair, and unequal upon citizens of different sections of the Union. It is exceedingly invidious to require obedience to any special enactment. The peculiar features of the test oaths should be abolished and all citizens presumed to be law-abiding and patriotic until the contrary clearly appears. Sworn obedience to particular statutes has seldom secured that object. Justice will ever commend itself to the support of all honest men, and the surest means of insuring the ready execution of law, is to make it so preeminently just, equal, and impartial, as to command the respect of those whom it is intended to affect.

Section 36 deprives electors of the great safeguard of the purity and independence of the elective franchise. I mean the right to vote by ballot, and after the first day of November, 1856, requires all voting to be *viva voce*. This provision, taken in connection with section 9th, which provides that "if all the votes offered cannot be taken before the hour appointed for closing the polls, the judges shall, by public proclamation, adjourn such election until the following day, when the polls shall again be opened and the election continued as before," &c., offers great room for fraud and corruption. Voting *viva voce*, the condition of the poll can be ascertained at any moment. If the party having the election officers are likely to be defeated, they have the option of adjourning for the purpose of drumming up votes, or in the insane desire for victory, may be tempted to resort to other means even more reprehensible.—The right of voting by ballot is now incorporated into the constitutions of nearly all the ed sacred. The arguments in its favor are so numerous and overwhelming that I have no hesitation in recommending its adoption. The election law should be carefully examined, and such guards thrown around it as will most effectively secure the sanctity of the ballot-box and preserve it from the taint of a single illegal vote. The man who will deliberately tamper with the elective franchise and dare to offer an illegal vote, strikes at the fountain of justice, undermines the pillars of society, applies the torch to the temple of our liberties, and should receive severe punishment. As a qualification for voting, a definite period of actual inhabitancy in the Territory, to the exclusion of a home elsewhere, should be rigidly prescribed. No man should be permitted to vote upon a floating residence. He should have resided within the territory for a period of not less than ninety days, and in the district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceeding such election. All the voters should be registered and published for a certain time previous to the election. False voting should be severely punished, and false swearing to secure a vote visited with the pains and penalties of perjury.

In this connection your attention is also invited to chapter 92, entitled "Jurors." This chapter leaves the selection of Jurors to the absolute discretion of the Marshall, Sheriff, or Constable, as the case may be, and affords great room for partiality and curruption. The names of all properly qualified citizens, without party distinction, should be thrown into a wheel or box, and at stated periods, under the order of the Courts, Jurors should be publicly drawn by responsible persons. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the right of trial by jury, in order that it may still continue to occupy that cherished place in the affections of the people so essential to its preservation and sanctity.

Some portions of chapter 110, "Militia," infringes the Executive prerogative, impairs the Governor's usefulness, and clearly conflicts with the Organic Act. This Act requires the Executive to reside in the territory and makes him "Commander-in-chief of the militia." This power must be vested some place, and is always conferred upon the chief magistrate.—Section 26th virtually confers this almost sovereign prerogative, "upon any commissioned officer," and permits him "whenever and as often as any invasion or danger may come to his knowledge, to order out the militia or volunteer corps, or any part thereof, under his command, for the defence of the Territory," &c.:—thus almost giving "any commissioned officer" whatever, at his option, the power to involve the Territory in war.

Section 12th provides for a general militia training on the first Monday of October, the day fixed for the general election. This is wrong, and is well calculated to incite terrorism. The silent ballots of the people, unawed by military display, should quietly and definitely determine all questions of public interest.

The other sections of the law, requiring the appointment of field and commissioned officers, should be repealed. All officers should derive their authority directly from their respective commands, by election. To make the military system complete and effective, there must be entire subordination and unity running from the commander-in-chief to the humblest soldier, and one spirit must animate the entire system.

The 122nd chapter, in relation to "Patrols," is unnecessary. It renders all other property liable to heavy taxation for the protection of slave property, thus operating unequally upon citizens, and is liable to the odious charge of being a system of espionage, as it authorizes the Patrols, an indefinite number of whom may be appointed, to visit not only negro quarters, but "any other places" suspected of unlawful assemblages of slaves.

Chapter 131, "Pre-emption," squanders the school-fund by appropriating the school sections contrary to the Organic Act, which provides "that sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in Kansas Territory, shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories to be erected out of the same:" contravenes the United States pre-emption laws, which forbid trafficking in claims and holding more than one claim, and directs the Governor to grant patents for lands belonging to the United States and only conditionally granted to the Territory. This act is directly calculated to destroy the effect of a munificent grant of lands by Congress for educational purposes. The Territory is the trustee of this valuable gift, and posterity has a right to demand of us that this sacred trust shall remain unimpaired, in order that the blessings of free education may be shed upon our children.

Every State should have the best educational system which an intelligent government can provide. The physical, moral and mental faculties should be cultivated in harmonious unison, and that system of education is the best which will effect these objects. Congress has already provided for the support of common schools. In addition to this, I would recommend the Legislature to ask Congress to donate land lying in this Territory for the establishment of a university, embracing a normal, agricultural, and a mechanical school. A university thus endowed, would be a blessing to our people; disseminate useful and scientific intelligence; provide competent teachers for our primary schools, and furnish a complete system of education adequate to our wants in all the departments of life.

The subject of roads, bridges, and highways, merits your special attention. Nothing adds more to comfort, convenience, prosperity and happiness, and more greatly promotes social intercourse and kind feeling, than easy and convenient inter-communication. Roads should be wide and straight, and the various rivers and ravines substantially bridged.

[illegible] ting charters, the Legislature should have in view the interests of the whole people. The prosperity of the Territory is intimately connected with the early and general construction of this rapid and satisfactory means of transit.

While on the subject of internal improvements, I would call for your notice, and solicit for it your serious consideration, the opening, at the earliest period, of a more easy means of communication with the sea-board than we at present enjoy. One great obstacle to our prosperity is the immense distance we occupy from all the great maratime depots of the country by any of the routes now traveled. This can be removed by the construction of a railway, commencing at an appropriate place in the Territory, and running southwardly through the Indian Territory and Texas, to the most eligible point on the Gulf of Mexico. The entire length of such a road would not exceed six hundred miles, (much less than half the distance to the Atlantic,) and at an ordinary speed of railroad travel, could be traversed in less than twenty-four hours. It would pass through a country remarkable for beauty of scenery, fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, and which has properly been styled "the Eden of the world;" and would open up new sources of wealth superior to any that have yet been discovered on the eastern division of the continent. It would place Kansas, isolated as she now is, in as favorable a position for commercial enterprises as very many of the most prosperous States of the Union, and furnish her a sure, easy and profitable market for her products, as well as a safe, expeditious and economical means of obtaining all her needed supplies at every season of the year. You will not fail at once to perceive the importance of this suggestion. Not only Kansas and Nebraska, but the entire country west of the Mississippi will be vastly benefitted by its adoption. The advantages to Texas would be incalculable; and should you be favorably impressed with the feasibility of the plan, I would advise that you communicate in your legislative capacity, with the Legislature of that State, and also with that of the Territory of Nebraska, in regard to the most effectual measures for its speedy accomplishment.

Chapter 149, permitting settlers to hold three hundred and twenty acres of land, is in violation of the pre-emption laws, and leads to contention and litigation.

Chapter 151, relating to "slaves," attacks the equality which underlies the very theory of our Territorial Government; destroys the freedom of speech and the privilege of discussion, so essential to uncloak error and enable the people properly to mould their institutions in their own way. The freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of public discussion upon all matters affecting the interests of the people, are the great constitutional safeguards of popular rights, liberty and happiness.

The Act in relation to a "Territorial Library," makes the Auditors exofficio Librarian, and give him authority to audit his own accounts.—These offices should be distinct, as their duties conflict.

The congressional appropriation for a Territorial Library, has been expended in the purchase of a very valuable collection of books.

Time and space will not permit me to point

out all the inconsistencies and incongruities found in the Kansas Statutes. Passed, as they were, under the influence of excitement, and in too brief a period to secure mature deliberation, many of them are open to criticism and censure, and should pass under our careful revision with a view to modification or repeal. Some which have been most loudly complained of have never been enforced. It is a bad principle to suffer dead-letter laws to deface the statute book. It impairs salutary reverence for law, and excites in the popular mind a questioning of all law, which directly leads to anarchy and confusion. The best way is to leave no law on the Statute book which is not uniformly and promptly to be administered with the authority and power of the government.

In travelling through the territory, I have discovered great anxiety in relation to the damages sustained during the past civil disturbances, and every where the question has been asked to whom they should look for indemnity. These injuries—burning houses, plundering fields, and stealing horses and other property, have been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble, and have impoverished many good citizens. They cannot be considered as springing from purely local causes, and as such, the subject of Territorial redress. Their exciting cause has been outside of this territory, and the agents in their perpetration have been the citizens of nearly every State in the Union. It has been a species of national warfare waged upon the soil of Kansas; and it should not be forgotten that both parties were composed of men rushing here from various sections of the Union; that both committed acts which no law can justify; and the peaceful citizens of Kansas have been the victims. In adjusting the question of damages, it appears proper that a broad and comprehensive view of the subject should be taken; and I have accordingly suggested to the general government the propriety of recommending to Congress the passage of an act peoviding for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony, and report to Congress for final action at as early a day as possible.

There is not a single officer in the Territory amenable to the people, or to the Governor; all having been appointed by the Legislature, and holding their offices until 1857. This system of depriving the people of the just exercise of their rights cannot be too strongly condemned.

A faithful performance of duty should be exacted from all public officers.

As the Executive, I desire that the most cordial relations may exist between myself and all other departments of the Government.

Homesteads should be held sacred. Nothing so much strengthens a government as giving its citizens a solid stake in the country. I am in favor of assuring to every industrious citizen 160 acres of land.

The money appropriated by Congress for the erection of our Capitol has been nearly expended. I have asked for an additional appropriation of $50,000, which will scarcely be sufficient to complete the building upon the plan adopted by the architect.

Where crime has been so abundant, the necessity for a territorial penitentiary is too evident to require elaboration, and I have therefore suggested a Congressional appropriation for this purpose.

The Kansas river, the natural channel to the west, which runs through a valley of unparalleled fertility, can be made navigable as far as Fort Riley, a distance of over 100 miles, and Congress should be petitioned for aid to accomplish this laudable object. Fort Riley has been built at an expense exceeding $500,000, with the expectation that the river was navigable to that place, and doubtless the General Government will readily unite with this territory to secure this object.

A geological survey, developing the great mineral resources of this territory, is so necessary as merely to require notice. Provision for this useful work should immediately be made.

The early disposal of the public lands and their settlement, will materially advance our substantial prosperity. Great anxiety prevails amongst the settlers to procure titles to their lands. The facilities for this purpose, by but one land-office in the Territory, are inadequate to the public wants, and I have consequently recommended the establishment of two or more additional land-offices in such portions as will best accommodate the people.

After mature deliberation, and from a thorough conviction of its propriety, I have suggested large congressional appropriations. The coming immigration, attracted by our unrivalled soil and climate, will speedily furnish the requisite population to make a sovereign State. Other Territories have been for years the recipients of congressional bounty, and a similar quantity of money & land bestowed upon them during a long period, should at once be given to Kansas, as, like the Eureka State, she will spring into full life, and the prosperity of the territory and the welfare and protection of the people coming here from every State of the Union, to test anew the experiment of republican government, require ample und munificent appropriations.

As citizens of a territory we are peculiarly and immediately under the protecting influence of the Union, and, like the inhabitants of the States comprising it, feel a lively interest in all that concerns its welfare and prosperity. Within the last few years sundry conflicting questions have been agitated thro' out the country and discussed in a spirit calculated to impair confidence in its strength and perpetuity, and furnish abundant cause for apprehension and alarm. These questions have mostly been of a local or sectional character, and as such should never have acquired general significance or importance. All American citizens should divest themselves of selfish considerations in relation to public affairs, and in the spirit of patriotism make dispassionate inquisition into the causes which have produced much alienation and bitterness among men whom the highest considerations require should be united in the bonds of fraternal fellowship. All union-loving men should unite upon a platform of reason, equality and patriotism. All sectionalism should be annihilated. All sections of the Union should be harmonized under a national, conservative Government, as during the early days of the Republic. The value of the Union is beyond computation; and no respect is due to those who will even dare to calculate its value. One of our ablest Statesmen has wisely and eloquently said: "Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hands to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in an anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of Liberty, which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example."

That soldier-President, whose exploits in the field were only equalled by his wisdom in the cabinet, with that singular sagacity which has stamped with the seal of prophecy all his foreshadowings, has repudiated, as morbid and unwise, that philanthropy which looks to the amalgamation of the American with the inferior race. The white-man, with his intellectual energy, far-reaching science and indomitable perseverance, is the peculiar object of my sympathy, and should receive the especial protection and support of Government. In this Territory there are numerous "Indian Reserves," of magnificent extent and choice fertility, capable of sustaining a dense civilized population, now held unimproved by numerous Indian tribes. These tribes are governed by Indian agents, entirely independent of the Executive of this territory, and are indeed governments within a government. Frequent aggressions upon these reserves are occurring, which have produced collisions between the Indian agents and the settlers, who appeal to me for protection. Seeing so much land unoccupied and unimproved, these enterprising pioneers naturally question the policy which excludes them from soil devoted to no useful or legitimate purpose. Impressed with the conviction that the large Indian reserves, if permitted to remain in their present condition cannot fail to exercise a blighting influence on the prosperity of Kansas, and result in great injury to the Indians themselves, I shall be pleased to unite with the Legislature in any measures deemed advisable, looking to the speedy extinguishment of the Indian title to all surplus land lying in this Territory, so as to throw it open for settlement and improvement.

For official action, I know no better rule than a conscientious conviction of duty, none more variable than the vain attempt to conciliate temporary prejudice. Principles and justice are eternal, and if tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant verdict of popular condemnation against those who are untrue to their leadings, will be rendered. Let us not be false to our country, our duty and our constituents. The triumph of truth and principle, not of partisan and selfish objects, should be our steady purpose—the general welfare, and not the interests of the few, our sole aim. Let the past, which few men can view with satisfaction, be forgotten. Let us not deal in crimination and recriminations; but, as far as possible, let us make restitution and offer our regrets for past excesses. The dead, whom the madness of partisan fury has consigned to paemature graves, cannot be recalled to life; the insults, the outrages, the robberies, and the murders, "enough to stir fever in the blood of age," in this world of imperfection and guilt, can never be fully atoned for, or justly punished. The innocent blood, however, shall not cry in vain for redress, as we are promised by the Great Executive of the Universe, whose power is almighty, and whose knowledge is perfect, that He will repay."

"To fight in a just cause, and for our country's glory, is the best office of the best of men." Let "justice be the laurel" which crowns your deliberations: let your aims be purely patriotic and your sole purpose the general welfare and the substantial interests of the whole people. If we fix our steady gaze upon the Constitution and the Organic Act, as "the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night," our footsteps will never wander into any unknown or forbidden paths. Then will this Legislative Assembly be as a beacon light, placed high in the pages of our history, shedding its luminous and benign influence to the most remote generations; its members will be remembered with veneration and respect as among the early fathers of the magnificent commonwealth, which, in the not distant future, will overshadow with its protection a population of freemen unsurpassed by any State in this beloved Union, for intelligence, wealth, religion, and all the elements which make and insure the true greatness of a nation; the present citizens of Kansas will rejoice in the benefits conferred; the mourning and gloom, which too long, like a pall, have covered the people, will be dispersed by the sunshine of joy with which they will hail the advent of peace founded upon justice; we will enter upon a career of unprecedented prosperity; good feeling and confidence will prevail; the just rule of action which you are about to establish will be recognized; the entire country, now watching your deliberations with momentous interest, will award you their enthusiastic applause; and above and over all, you will have the sanction of your own consciences, enjoy self-respect, and will meet with Divine approbation, without which, all human praise is worthless and unavailing.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Lecompton, K. T., Jan. 13, 1857.

Cambria County.

☞ The following communication is from a gentleman of the highest standing in Johnstown, and his statements are entitled to implicit confidence:

"DEMOCRATIC APPROBATION MEETING."

☞ Pursuant to a call, headed as above, about 75 persons (Democrats, Republicans, and Know Nothings) assembled in the Hall in Johnstown on the evening of Jan. 26, 1857, for the purpose of applauding G. Nelson Smith for his course on the Senator question, and denouncing the *Pennsylvanian* and the *Bedford Gazette* for sustaining the usages of the democratic party! Conspicuous among the K. N. portion of the motley assemblage were GEO. S. KING and Col. THOS. J. POWER, who wanted to be Adjutant General two years ahead of the time provided by law! Power came up from Harrisburg in the morning Train and proceeded directly to POTTS' office; where he and a few kindred spirits spent the time until evening in close quarters. Those who had assembled in the Hall became anxious. Some said there would no no meeting—the thing was a hoax. "Who called the meeting?" "What is it for?" "What kind of a meeting is it?" "If a Democratic meeting, where is Gibbons, Pershing, Flanagan, Boggs, Rutlidge, Pennel, and others of the true stripe?" "What brought all these forlorn looking K. N's here?"

At this juncture, Potts and a few others emerged from the law office of A. Koplin, K. N. which adjoins the Hall; and, pushing their way up to the stand proceeded to organize the meeting by calling James Shannon, K. N. to the Chair, and naming several Vice Presidents and Secretaries, some of whom were not in attendance at all; and but one or two took their seats. Potts moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, when Potts and others were named said committee; and again returned to the law office from whence they came, (where it was said the resolutions had been previously prepared,) and in a few minutes re-appeared. [illegible] Esq., of Ebensburg, was called on for a speech. Some one objected on the ground that Fenlon was not a Democrat. An explanation ensued, to the effect that he had "Come over." The objecting party then apologised, but Fenlon sat still, and no speech!

John F. Barnes was then called upon, and, amid cries of "*Barnes*, BARNES, BARNES," he backed out to the door of the Hall and was lost in the clamor.

By this time Potts succeeded in getting the meeting to understand that the committee were ready to report. After reading the resolutions in a *low tremulous* voice, the substance of which was only partially understood by those next to him—with the same breath that he concluded the reading he moved that they be adopted in a body. Beilstine called at the top of his voice (*mad*) for the seperate reading.—Chair disregarding Beilstine's call, put the resolutions to the meeting in a body, and, as soon as the ayes were had, President announced them carried, when cries of "Put the other side," "Put the other side," made the *Old Hall ring*; at which the Chairman turned pale—lip quivering—still hesitating. amidst cries of "Put the other side"—when POTTS said to him "put the other side," then, which was done, and responded to with an appalling and indignant "NO! NO! NO!" driving and submerging every thing before it: but the high shrill voice of Potts and the Chair kept crying—"the ayes have it," the "ayes have it." and, amidst the confusion, some one moved that the meeting adjourn, and whilst others were crying "No," "No," the Chair in that clear *steam whistle* voice, so peculiarly his own, proclaimed the meeting adjourned.

As a curiosity, we append three of Mr. Potts' resolutions, which our correspondent assures us were voted down by a decisive majority:

Resolved, That the low and scurrilous attack of the Bedford *Gazette* upon our Representative, Hon. G. Nelson Smith, and the Hon. H. D. Foster, is alike mean, low and contemptible. and only worthy of such a *creature* as Bowman. We hurl the filthy attack into the teeth of its author, as it can have no abiding place with us.

Resolved, That if the Bedford *Gazette* is a correct exponent of the views of the Democracy of Bedford county on the Senatorial question, in its denunciations of Gen. Foster and his friends, then, and for the purpose of preventing any outbreak hereafter between the Democracy of Cambria and Bedford, we hereby instruct our Senator, John Cresswell, and our members, Messrs. Smith and Reamer, to vote for no bill connecting Bedford and Cambria either in a Senatorial or Representative district.

Resolved, That the attack of the Keystone Club, the *Pennsylvanian*, and other corrupt and corrupting sheets, in classing General Henry D. Foster and his friends with Lebo, Manear, and Wagonseller, as traitors to the democratic party, is simply infamous. Such men and such papers are a disgrace to the cause of Democracy.

Terrible Tragedy in Baltimore—Fatal Mistake of a Druggist.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day. A druggist filled a prescription ordered by a Dr. Arnold, a German Physician, for a child. The child took the medicine and died immediately. Dr. Arnold took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist, and told him he had made a fatal mistake. The druggist persisted that the medicine was right, and to show his confidence in his correctness, swallowed a portion himself. He was immediately attacked with horrible convulsions, and died in five minutes. The physician, who merely tasted the preparation, and spit it from his mouth, was also attacked, and was with difficulty saved.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Flour in the Eastern markets dull at $6 37a$6 50—Wheat $1 54a$1 66—Rye in demand at 82c—Corn 68a70c—Oats 47a48.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

Bedford, FEB. 6, 1857.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

Democratic County Meeting.

☞ Democrats don't forget the annual county Meeting to be held on next Monday evening.

Col. Forney.

☞ The press and the people, in public meetings throughout the Commonwealth, with a few exceptions, indignantly condemn all the bolters from the democratic caucus, and speak in terms of exalted admiration in defence of the wicked and slanderous attacks made upon Col. FORNEY, thus clearly proving that he was the almost unanimous choice of the PEOPLE.

LET US REASON.

☞ Our plain duty, as the conductor of a public newspaper, giving currency to the views of the Democracy of the county in which we have lived for a quarter of a century, compelled us to denounce, in language not to be misunderstood, the conduct of eleven men, pledged to carry out democratic principles, who obstinately refused to be governed by the will of the majority, legitimately expressed, on one of the most important subjects ever brought before the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Three of the apostates went over boldly, glorying in the deep disgrace they were thus bringing upon themselves and their memory, whilst the other eight stood off, and afforded the enemy "aid and comfort" by villifying the regular nominee of the party, and attempting to cast odium upon the President elect, which was the very stream the three vile wretches and the Abolitionists desired turned upon their mill as a justification for their degraded course in the serving up of their "Buzzard Feast."

In the performance of this unpleasant duty, we are sustained by the entire democratic press of Pennsylvania, (if we except two in Cambria and three in Westmoreland professing to be such, the counties where most of the recreants reside,) as well as by every *sincere* democrat in the Commonwealth. Even in these counties, with the *press* against them, the masses think just as we do. Their opinions may be fettered for a time, but not long.

We cannot consent, however, that such men as are leading the defence of those who turned traitor to our party, at so critical a period, shall speak for the honest Freemen of Westmoreland and Cambria, nor will they permit themselves to be long trifled with by such time-servers as G. N. Smith, Dick White, Ned Keenan, and Col. Marchand, the latter of whom has no more animation than a *mud turtle*, and who never moves unless you put a live coal on his back. His paper, even in the most exciting times, is as barren as a potato patch after digging time.

These wonderful gentlemen are not satisfied with defending their erring brethren, but have a strong desire to annihilate all who stand in their way, especially the *Bedford Gazette*.

The *Democrat* and *Republican*, of Greensburg, speak of us with the ferocity of a meat-axe, and allege that we were always viewed with contempt by the Democracy of the *Old Star*—as one who has often bolted nominations—and who would *sell* the democratic party for office. Now, whilst it is any thing but agreeable to our taste to give currency to compliments personal to ourselves, all will admit that we are justified, on the present occasion, in submitting the following record:

On the 22d August, 1847, we find the fact recorded [illegible] tion assembled in Greensburg which was represented by every township in the county, except one, in consequence of sickness, and that the proceedings were harmonized by the greatest unanimity. At that meeting A. McKINNEY, Esq. offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and from which we extract the following:

"Resolved, That we cannot but admire the eminent ability and energy with which GEO. W. BOWMAN, the Adjutant General, performed the arduous and burdensome duties of his office in the organization of the Volunteer Regiments of this State; and his refusal to accept at the hands of the Legislature any remuneration for the *extraordinary services rendered*," but diffuses additional brilliancy around his name and reputation."

At an immense mass meeting held at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, November, 1847, the following, among other resolutions, was enthusiastically passed:

"Resolved, That we view with pride the selection made by FRANCIS R. SHUNK for Adjutant General of Pennsylvania. The manner in which Gen. BOWMAN has fulfilled the resposible trust in time of war, and that, too, at a sacrifice so far as dollars and cents are concerned, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the democratic party; and we hope that, at some future period, we may have it in our power to assist in elevating him still higher."

But, to cap the sheaf, in the fall of 1853, our lovely friend of the *Republican*, Col. Marchand, actually penned and published, under the editorial head, the following effusion as the dictate of his sober judgment:

"We neglected to notice in our last the appointment of our old friend, Gen. G. W. BOWMAN as Adjutant General of Pennsylvania in the room of Gen. Keenan, resigned. This is an excellent and deserved appointment, and one which we most heartily approve. Gen. Bowman, as former Adjutant General, discharged the duties with entire satisfaction to the uniformed militia of the Commonwealth. We salute you, General."

Richard White, the gallant Richard, full of "wind and fury," follows the strain of the papers alluded to, "only a little more so," and, in six columns of sheer balderdash, published in the Ebensburg *Sentinel*, we are unable to find any thing worthy a reply except a remark that the volunteers in the Mexican War regard Bowman with unmitigated contempt." Suppose we let the Volunteers in that war speak for themselves. On the 21st December, 1846, the following card (signed by all the Field and Company officers of the First Regiment, P. V., Captain WM. F. SMALL among the number,) appeared in the Pittsburg *Post*, the original of which, signed in the proper hand-writing of each officer, is in our possession:

"PITTSBURG, Dec. 21, 1846.

"To GEO. W. BOWMAN, *Adjutant General of Pa.*

"Sir—The undersigned, about to embark for the seat of War in Mexico, cannot dissolve their associations with you without expressing their confession of the debt due by the Volunteers of Pennsylvania and the public service, to a faithful and accomplished officer. In the midst of large difficulties, you have disclosed energy, ability, and firmness, sufficient for the great office it was your fortune to fill. The First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers are now ready to leave Pittsburg, much sooner than any one considered possible. They take their leave deeply sensible of their obligations to you as a gentleman and public officer, and therefore desire to give their testimony a distinct and visible shape."

A letter equally complimentary, and similarly signed, was also handed us by the second Pennsylvania Regiment. The public will judge between the Record and our new-fledged slanderers.

Gov. Geary's Message.

☞ We publish to-day, to the exclusion of our usual variety, the highly important Annual Message of His Excellency, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Kansas. We do this, not so much in consequence of the intimate personal relations existing between the Executive and ourselves, but because it embraces information that will be eagerly sought after by all classes of our citizens. In the language of the Washington *Union*, "it is characterized by that frankness and directness which have marked the whole career of Gov. GEARY, and which qualities, combined with untiring energy, unflinching courage, and conciliatory demeanor, have secured for his administration in Kansas such extraordinary success." The message fully sets forth the past difficulties existing in the Territory, with the causes by which they originated, and points out, in glowing colors, the peaceful and prosperous condition of things as at present existing. The policy of Gov. GEARY has always been the policy of President PIERCE, had his wishes not been thwarted by the traitors to Democracy whom he had previously invested with Executive authority.

Next Governor.

☞ "Who will be next Governor of Pennsylvania?" is a question frequently propounded. That a sound DEMOCRAT will be elected, we do not entertain the shadow of a doubt, but as to who the man will be we are not quite so certain. Among the names prominent for nomination, stands Col. S. W. BLACK, Gen. W. F. PACKER, Col. HOPKINS, Hon. E. BANKS, Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, Hon. WM. WITTE, and Hon. J. A. BLACK; all good men, and either would be acceptable to the Democracy of the State.

Berks has instructed for Gen. Packer, and Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, and Lawrence, for Col. Black. Bedford county will, we presume, on next Monday evening, also instruct for the gallant Colonel BLACK, as he is very popular in this section, owing to the brilliant speeches he has delivered in Bedford in past days. His effort of last summer, in reply to Gov. Ford, was a speech that would have done honor to the greatest Statesman of the age.

All the indications go to show that Hon. ELLIS LEWIS will be re-nominated for Supreme Judge, without opposition; and that most honest of all the honest men now living, NIMROD STRICKLAND, for Canal Commissioner. Such a ticket would sweep the State by thirty thousand majority.

THE "REPUBLICAN" MEETING.

☞ The opponents of Democracy have somewhat changed their call for a county meeting since our last. It is to be on Tuesday instead of Friday, and they propose *now* to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Not a word, however, is said about the "American" Party! All are expected to go Abolitionism blind—to partake of the "BUZZARD FEAST" without a why or a wherefore.

Fr. Jordan's opinon of Cameron

AS PUT UPON RECORD FEB. 12, 1855.

"Cameron is one of the most corrupt politicians in the State—his name as a Statesman has never been associated with the word—he is a fit representative of nothing good, a fit exponent of no honorable principle—his election would disgrace the American organization and our native State—to elect him would be to throw away our self-respect, sacrifice our integrity, and violate our oaths—he obtained his nomination by the cohesive power of plunder, and the super-added element of shameless and wholesale private bribery—he has declared in favor of the Nebraska Kansas Bill and has denounced Americans as proscriptive and anti-republican—invite us not to partake of such a Buzzard's Feast—even should Cameron change his opinion upon these questions, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself."

A few days since Jordan voted for this man, and claims to possess a high moral character and a nice [illegible] mity by the assertion that he and his brother Abolitionists were "compelled to vote for either Cameron or Forney." They could have elected Foster by 9 majority on first ballot—but they wanted the man whom they alleged had procured his nomination in 1855 through "wholesale PRIVATE BRIBERY!"

☞ We are indebted to Hon. WM. BIGLER, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. J. GLANCY JONES and Hon. Mr. BELL, of the National House of Representatives, for valuable Congressional favors—also to Col. REAMER, for Legislative favors.

The Anti-Caucus Protest.

As the protest of the Democratic members of the Legislature who refused to go into the Democratic Caucus, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, has been somewhat extensively circulated, we desire to submit a few remarks in reference to it to the consideration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The protest bases the refusal to go into caucus, upon the ground that Mr. Buchanan had indicated a preference for Colonel Forney, and avers that, as friends of Henry D. Foster, they were unwilling to submit to any such exhibition of "Executive dictation." In deciding how far this plea justifies their course, it is but right that the following circumstances should be taken into consideration:

We understand that a few days before the assembling of the caucus, Mr. Foster expressed an anxiety to learn Mr. Buchanan's wishes in reference to the nomination for Senator, and far from deeming it improper for him to express them, manifested a willingness to cheerfully abide by his decision. If we are not mistaken, several gentlemen went to see Mr. Buchanan, partly at Mr. Foster's request, for the very purpose of obtaining from him an indication of his preference. The candidate of those who signed the protest evidently considered such an act on the part of Mr. Buchanan perfectly right and proper.

The men who signed the protest attached their names to the call for a caucus, after the fact that Mr. Buchanan had indicated a preference was generally known.

After the caucus had been called, and the time for holding it had been fixed as Friday evening, partly at their desire, and in compliance with their wishes, (Col. Forney's friends generally preferring Monday,) on the afternoon of Friday they resolved upon refusing to go into caucus at all, on account of a circumstance of which they could scarcely have been ignorant at the time they signed the call for its assemblage.

On the night of the meeting of the caucus, or shortly afterwards, Mr. Foster expressed deep regret that his friends had not gone into caucus. He declared that there was nothing in the letter of Mr. Buchanan that could justify their course, and he pledged himself to do all in his power to secure their support for the nominee of the party. He endeavored also to change his vote at the time of the election—doubtless with a desire to vote for Col. Forney instead of Judge Wilkins.

When Mr. Buchanan's letter was exhibited to Mr. Johns, one of those who had originally signed the protest, he immediately resolved to support Col. Forney, as a perusal of it satisfied him that it contained nothing improper or that would justify him in withdrawing his support from the nominee of the party.

One of the most active persons in sustaining the Protest was Mr. Cresswell of the Senate. He refused to go into the democratic senatorial caucus two years ago, and then voted for Cameron. Previous to the election he made many pledges to sustain in any event the nominee of the democratic caucus, but he proved recreant to his pledges.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ Mr. BUCHANAN is at present in Washington city, receiving the congratulations of the people of all parties. He will enter upon the duties of his great office with all that respect and confidence so warmly bestowed upon Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, M. C. from South Carolina, died very suddenly in Washington City on the 27th ult. of acute inflammation of the throat. The deceased was the person who had the difficulty with Senator Sumner, and about which so much has been said. We hope he was prepared for the awful call, which came upon him "like a thief in the night." The Washington *Union* of the 30th makes the following interesting notice of the services attending his funeral:

The crowd in the House of Representatives was immense. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity, and on this occasion the rules of the House were so far relaxed as to extend to a large number of ladies the privileges of the floor. After the customary preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, rose in his seat, and in a voice trembling with emotion announced the death of his friend and colleague. He spoke of the deceased as he knew him from intimate personal knowledge, first entering upon the busy scenes of life as a lawyer; then as a member of his State legislature; then as leading a company of his neighbors to distant fields of glory, at the summons of his country; then as a representative in Congress; and then as a husband, father, and friend. The faltering words of the eloquent speaker came fresh, and pure, and unbidden from the heart, produced a sensation which has seldom been experienced in a legislative hall. Mr. Keitt was followed by Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, who in the course of his impressive remarks bore eager testimony to the gallantry and heroism of the deceased in the Mexican war. He was followed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who, although he had been a decided and even prominent political opponent of the deceased, could not forego this opportunity of testifying to his high social worth as illustrated in instances which placed his warm, generous, impulsive, and chivalrous nature in the most conspicuous as in the most attractive light. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, next spoke. The district which he represented adjoined that of the deceased. He knew him well—the warmth and tenacity of his friendships, his self-sacrificing spirit, his undaunted heroism, and child-like gentleness. Other gentlemen had spoken of the deceased as a lawyer, a legislator, and a soldier; but Mr. Clingman simply wished to speak of him as he was at home; and to say (said Mr. C.) that he was idolized by his constituents would be to give only a feeble expression to the feeling of proud affection which they ever entertained towards their gifted, gallant, but lost representative. After some further remarks by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, the resolutions of condolence and respect which had been previously offered by Mr. Keitt were unanimously adopted, and the House then took an informal recess with the view of affording the necessary time to bring the remains of the deceased to the hall of the House, where it had been arranged the religious exercises should take place prior to their removal to their temporary resting place already designated.

During the brief recess, the area in front of the Speaker's desk was arranged for the reception of the distinguished dead. Chairs were brought in for the committee of arrangements, the pall-bearers, and the other high officers of the government who were to form the funeral cortege. At a quarter of two o'clock, the Speaker, in a mourning scarf, took his chair. Nearly at the same time, the Sergeant-at-Arms, similarly attired, made his appearance, and thus silently made known the arrival of the body at the Capitol. Members and spectators at this moment looked eagerly and anxiously towards the main entrance. The first person seen to enter was a venerable looking gentleman, of tall and commanding person, who was immediately recognized as the President elect. Unaccompanied he proceeded down the main aisle—all eyes following him—and took one of the seats to the right of the Speaker. The justices of the Supreme Court, in their full robes, were then announced, and were escorted by officers of the House to the seats which had been assigned them. They were followed by the justices and officers of the Court of Claims. Then came the committee of arrangements, the pall-bearers, and the body in a highly-finished rosewood coffin, at the head of which was a wreath of natural flowers. The President of the United States, the members of his cabinet, and his private secretary were next announced, and, in the arrangement of their seats, the President elect was placed between President Pierce and Secretary Marcy. Finally, the members and officers of the Senate were announced, the President of the Senate taking his seat by the side of the Speaker of the House.

The religious exercises were then opened by the venerable chaplain of the House, who offered a most solemn and appropriate prayer to the Throne of [illegible] short address, which seemed to touch all hearts by its earnestness and unaffected simplicity. The exercises were closed by an impressive prayer from the chaplain of the Senate.

The proceedings in the Senate were equally as impressive as those in the House. As soon as that body was informed of the action taken by the House, most feeling and eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased by Mr. Evans of South Carolina, Mr. Hunter of Virginia, and Mr. Toombs of Georgia. Indeed, so deeply moved was the latter gentleman, that, after speaking for a few minutes, his emotions became too great for utterance, and he was compelled to sit down—his moistened eyes and heaving chest revealing what his tongue had failed to express. His whole audience partook of his emotions.

The Tariff on Sugars.

The New York Post urges a repeal of the sugar duties, and asks:

Did it ever occur to any of our housekeeping readers to inquire what proportion their sugar and molasses bears to the bread they consume? If it did not let them satisfy themselves at once, of what they will find upon inquiry to be the fact, that the former now costs them as much as the latter. A large sugar house in this city sold $100,000 worth of common brown sugar on Saturday last for ten cents a pound—a higher price than the same article ever brought in this market.

What would the country say if Congress were to impose an excise of thirty per cent. on flour. It would create a revolution. Why? Because the burden would weigh so heavily upon every class of the community that they would rise unanimously against it. The 30 per cent. duty on sugar oppresses as heavily and as universally, and it is only because the people are accustomed to it that they do not rise in power against it also.

The sugar burden has been gradually increasing under the influence of unwise restriction upon its importation, until now the people are paying many millions of money more for a limited supply of this indispensable luxury every year than the amplest supply ever cost before.

Railroad Accidents.

The Lancaster Express, of the 26th inst., contains the following:

A most terrible accident occurred on the Harrisburg Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the injury of a large number of passengers, many of them seriously. The train which left this city about 3 o'clock proceeded on without hindrance until within about four miles of Middletown, when a rail broke, and after running about fifty yards off the track, the passenger car went over an embankment about thirty feet high, rolling over and over, and landing on the level with a terrible crash. We have been able to learn the names of only a few of the injured.

Mr. John Garvin, of Reamstown, had both his legs broken and his back severely injured.—His injuries are so severe that he is not expected to survive.

Mr. John. C. Zell, of this city, was the next severely injured. He was dreadfully burned about the head and face by the stove upsetting in the overturning of the car and the hot coals falling upon him. He was fortunately very thickly dressed, or his injuries must have been fatal. He had two coats and a shawl on, the latter being literally burned up, and his overcoat was riddled in holes by the fire. Mr. Zell was brought home in a sleigh on Saturday evening, and placed under the medical care of Dr. Atlee, his injuries, though severe and painful, are not necessarily dangerous. Our informant states that as soon as Mr. Zell could extricate himself from the wreck, forgetful of his injuries, he snatched up a child from its mother and carried it to a place of safety.

Mr. Henry Hays, late of the Bellefont Watchman, was severely injured about the head and arms.

James Cameron, formerly of this city, and Mr. Russell, President of the Lewistown Bank, were also among the injured.

There are a variety of reports in circulation about this catastrophe, but we believe the above account, so far as it goes, is substantially correct.

The same paper describes a very singular accident on the Columbia Railroad as follows:

This morning about 1 o'clock a frightful accident occurred on the Philadelphia Railroad, near Christiana, which resulted in the domolition of the two passenger cars belonging to the train, and the injury of two or three ladies who were in the rear car—one of them seriously.

The particulars, as we have learned them from a passenger, are as follows:

The Express train which left Philadelphia last night at eleven o'clock, came on as far as Parkesburg, without anything of note occurring, where they stopped to wood and water. The train, composed of a baggage car and two passenger cars, was drawn by a freight locomotive, the recent storm having disarranged the schedule which assigns particular locomotives to each train. After they left Parkesburg, and had proceeded, as our informant thinks, not more than a mile, the passengers inferred from a peculiar motion of the cars that they were off the track, and it was subsequently discovered that this inference was correct.

The Conductor drew the rope attached to the signal bell so violently that it broke, but the engineer either did not understand the signal or paid no attention to it.

On the train went wizzing over the snow track now and then thumping over an exposed cross-tie, on, past Penningtonville, round the curve and over the bridge at Christiana, until about half a mile this side, the ladies car became detached and capsized. On still the steamhorse galloped, evidently pleased at the feat of railroading without the use of rails, and no doubt in love with the driver who thus gave him loose-rein without ever looking back to see whether his train kept up until, about a half mile from the point where the ladies' car became detached, the second car also went over, breaking the coupling, and smashing the rear end of the car all to pieces. We forgot to inquire whether the engineer stopped even then, or whether he got stopped at all; but we trust it will be the last John Gilpin race he will be allowed to ride, with such a valuable weight to carry, unless he can give a more satisfactory explanation of his conduct than we can hypothecate for him.

The most singular feature of the accident is that no lives were lost and but few persons injured. One account states that but one lady was injured, another that three of them—but the wonder is that all were not maimed or killee. The truck wheels and other fragments of the broken cars were scattered along the track for the distance of a mile, the cars being almost entirely demolished. When it was first discovered that the cars were off the track, the passengers were in great terror, and all rose to their feet; but they passed so smoothly over the Christiana bridge, that they concluded they must be on the track, and had just fairly seated themselves again when the crash came upon them.

The cars, it appears, were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, and the train must have run about four miles before the engineer discovered there was anything wrong.—The passengers went back to Christiana, routed up the landlord, who had fires made, and did all in his power to make them comfortable. Conductor Delaney came on to the city, procured another car, returned to the scene of the disaster just as the passengers had finished a good breakfast, and brought them on to this city.

The Harrisburg "Daily Telegraph" contains the following additional particulars in regard to the first accident reported above:—

A way train of cars, drawn by two locomotives, which had been despatched from Lancaster on Saturday last to open the road between that city and our borough for the regular mail train from Philadelphia, when about four miles from Middletown, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail, and precipitated down a twenty foot embankment, causing a general smash up. The train consisted of the aforesaid two locomotives, a baggage car and two passenger cars, which were filled with passengers, who had been storm-stayed at Lancaster.—From the general appearance of the wreck of the train it was at first supposed that a large number of passengers had been instantly killed, or at least mortally wounded, but upon removing the ruins and collecting together the passengers, this was found to be incorrect. We append a list the most severely wounded.

A man named Garland, residing near Lancaster, had both of his legs broken. He is now laying at Kanaga's Hotel in our borough; and Dr. Rutherford, the attending physician, thinks that it will be necessary to amputate one of the legs, so severe is the fracture.

Wm. Foltz, the despatcher of the railroad, received a very severe sprain in one of his ankles.

Col. James Cameron, of Lancaster, a brother of Gen. Simon Cameron, was very severely injured about the face and head. He is stopping at Middletown.

Kirk Few, a son of the Superintendent of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, was slightly wounded in the face.

A number of other passengers received slight injures. No blame whatever can be attached to the officers having charge of the train at the time of the disaster.

☞ Quarterly Meeting commences in the M. E. Church on next Saturday evening. Mr. COLLINS is expected to preach on Sabbath evening. Should he not arrive the appointment will be filled by the next best preacher in Conference.

MARRIED:

On 3d inst. by Rev. Alex. E. Gibson, JOHN SEALEY, Esq. of Galveston, Texas, to Miss BECKIE, third daughter of Major Sam'l. DAVIS, of Bedford, Pa.

On the 29th ult. at the residence of her father, by Elder James Correll, Mr. P. M. McLELLAN, of Friends Cove, to Miss ANN WERTZ, daughter of Henry Wertz, of Cumberland Valley.

The Saturday Evening Post!

THE BEST WEEKLY PAPER.

Sample Numbers furnished Gratis.

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Apply to the publishers,
DEACON & PETERSON,
66 South Third St. Philad.

Feb. 6, 1857.—4w.

PILES neglected often prove fatal, lead to consumption; annoint the parts three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form in the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe" filled with Extractor, and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age or virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused, sometimes, by the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bones, and keeps the blood from returning up the vessels, similar to the blood being kept at the top of your finger when a string is tied tight round it; such is frequent, and for scrotulous humors and ulcers to form therein: then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compass to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above, also rub it well over the loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural belts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails.

W. Jenkins, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio Insurance Company, who was taken to New York in extreme debility, with Piles, to have an operation performed by the celebrated Dr. Mott, as the only chance to save his life, accidentally heard of the PAIN EXTRACTOR, states, "For years his disease defied medical skill, and grew worse until life became intolerable; she was speedily cured by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

Jan. 9, 1857—2m.

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reasons to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and the Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral.—*Providence Mirror, R. I.*

Jan. 9, 1857—1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Twenty years experiment and application justify the proprietor in WARRANTING this the best Hair Dye in existence. It dyes black or brown instantly, without the least injury to hair or skin. Made and sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. Be sure you get Wm. A. Batchelor's, as there is a worthless imitation. The genuine is sold in Bedford by Dr. F. C. REAMER.

Jan. 9, 1857—1m.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. F. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

Costiveness, Cholic, Indigestion, Have long baffled the Physician's skill. A medicine however has been discovered and is now offered to the world, which is a quick and perfect cure for them, to which nearly every respectable practitioner in New York will bear willing testimony, as they have abandoned all other remedies for its use. The remedy spoken of is Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills. A medicine which, is as palateable as sugar plumbs; never gripes or nauseates in the slightest degree, and yet is the most searching and positive purgative preparation ever discovered. Such is the excellence of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills that the proprietor warrants a cure if they are taken according to directions, and binds himself to return the money if the purchaser is not fully pleased with them. The great excitement which their appearance has produced is not a false one, but is erected on the strong foundation of truth, and will never pass away, for so long as costiveness, cholic, and indigestion remain attendant in the human race, so long will their only positive remedy continue to be popular.

Jan. 23, 1857—2w.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of Heinsling & Brideham, in the Dry goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Geo. Heinsling, who is duly authorized to make all collections and pay all debts.

GEO. HEINSLING,
JNO. G. BRIDEHAM.

The undersigned will continue the business in the same place, where he will be pleased to wait on all who may give him a call.

GEO. HEINSLING.

Jan. 27, 1857.

PAY UP.

The subscriber having made up his mind to visit the Western country early in the Spring, desires all persons indebted to him to make settlement and payment by the first of March at farthest. He hopes this notice will not be neglected.

JOHN MILLER.

Bedford, Feb. 6, 1857.

Turnpike Election.

There will be an election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, held at the public house of Solomon Divilbiss, in Mc'Connelsburg, on Monday the second day of March next.

T. B. KENEDY, President.

Feb. 6, 1857.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Bedford Township, sometime in June 1856, two White Sheep, marked with a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

AARON STEFR.

Jan. 30, 1857.*

MUSIC and MUSICAL Instruments.

Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, ect., of various manufacture always on hand.

Bands Supplied at City Wholesale Rates.

We have at least 5000 pieces of music in our store, consisting of Variations, Polkas, Waltzes, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Marches, Quick Steps, Songs, ect., ect., Music mailed, always at our expense, to any part of the country.

SHRYOCK & SMITH.

Chambersburg, Jan. 16, 1857.

BARGAINS.—The undersigned desirous of reducing their stock—in order to make room for Spring supplies, will offer purchasers the best bargains ever seen in Bedford. Call and you can save money.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 16, 1857.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Shoe, Glassware, and Variety STORE.

ADAM FERGUSON

Has just opened, next door to Minnick's, on Juliana street, a large assortment of Shoes and Boots, of every kind, size and description.—Also an extensive assortment of Glassware, including cake stands, preserve dishes, cake baskets, hall lamps, tumblers, large beer glasses, window glass, card receivers, terra cotta, &c. Also silver cake baskets, and a variety of other articles in that line. He has also on hand the best kind of Tobacco and Cigars, cheese and crackers, carpet bags, Misses satchels, Gentlemen's canes, shotguns, Gentlemen's and Ladies' gloves, of all kinds. Hoisery of all descriptions, and a variety of other articles, not necessary to mention.

Having bought his shoes and glassware, in larger quantities, than is usual for country merchants, he can sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 26, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One Tract of land containing 147 acres, more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a Story and a half Log House, and Log Stable thereon erected, also a small apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Fore, Abraham Morgart, and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Latta.

Also one other tract of land containing 47 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with 2 Two story Log Houses thereon erected, adjoining lands of George B. Kay, John King, and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Preston Briles and Milford James.

Also, one other tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a Two story Log House, Tenant House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected, also an apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Lane's heirs, Hopewell Iron & Coal Company, and others.

Also, one other tract of land containing 475 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of the above, and all situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of James J. McElheny and John Daugherty.

Also, one lot of ground fronting 30 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike road, and extending back about 360 feet to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river, with a Two Story Frame Carriage Shop, with Pack Building attached thereon erected, adjoining lots of Abraham Weisel on the East, and lot of Michael Weisel on the West, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Weisel.

Also, all of Deft. Henry Wood, his right title and interest, in and to 2 lots of ground, in the Borough of Bedford, situate on the South side of Pitt street, containing 120 feet in front, and running back about 250 feet, numbered in general plan of said Borough as Nos. 184 and 185, and having thereon erected a 2 Story and half Stone Dwelling House, Store-house, Ware House, and also three Brick Offices, and Stone Stable thereon, adjoining lot of Jacob Reed on the East, and lot of George Blymire on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Wood.

Also, one tract of land containing 136 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House, and Double Log Barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Clark, Thomas Jones, and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Sleek and Philip Sleek.

HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

Jan. 16, 1857.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

STONEWARE!

CREAM CROCKS, MILK CROCKS of all sizes, BUTTER DISHES, from one to one and a half gallon PITCHERS, all of which are best quality.

For sale by ADAM FERGUSON.

Jan. 9, 1857.

The Bedford County Teacher's Institute will meet at Enterprise, South Woodberry Township, on Thursday, 19th of February, 1857.—The Teachers of the County are cordially invited to attend—they will be kept free of expense.

"Come ye friends of progress in the Teacher's art
Come ye all and each perform his part."
And come, too,
"Ye wise who grope your dull wagon,
By the dim twinkling gleam of ages gone."

JAMES S. TUSSEY, Secretary.

Jan. 16, 1857.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent collectors in Bedford county up to the year 1855, inclusive, that if they pay up the balances standing in their duplicates by May Court, 1857, they will be allowed 3 per cent. on the amount so paid in, over and above the 5 per cent already allowed by law.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Jan. 16, 1857.

Best Quality Juniata Hammered Iron,

Of all sizes, constantly on hand at Blymire and Hartley's, at Forge prices, for cash or its equivalent. Orders for extra sizes promptly attended to. Also Rolled Iron, Nail Rods, Strap Iron, and Steel.

FOR WINTER.—Ladies and Misses Woolen Talmas—second supply just received and for sale by *A. B. CRAMER & Co.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscribers wish to dispose of, at private sale, their property situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road, at the eastern base of Sideling Hill, ten miles west of McConnellsburg. This property is well known as "REAMER'S STAND" and is one of the most desirable in the country. The improvements are a large Stone Tavern House, with all the necessary out-buildings—an ice-house, three Tenant houses, a Blacksmith Shop, a Barn, four Stables, sufficient to accommodate sixty horses, a never failing running pump at each end of the house, and a new bath house.

The Farm contains about seven hundred acres, of which near 300 are cleared. The soil is red slate, and produces excellent crops. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the peoperty, and any information desired as to terms, &c., will be given by

WM. C. REAMER, *Sideling Hill.*
F. C. REAMER. *Bedford.*

Jan. 9, 1857.

☞ If the above property is not sold by the 1st April next, it will be for rent.

PUBLIC SALE Of a Valuable Mill Property.

THE subscribers will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, 1857, their valuable Mill Property, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford county, Pa. The mill is new and well finished, calculated to make both Merchant and country work, and has a large run of custom. The Mill has two run of Burrs. Attached to the Mill is 35 acres of first rate land, 13 cleared and under fence—6 meadow. There are two good houses on the premises, one stable, and all necessary out-buildings, all new and comfortably arranged. Also 100 fruit trees, all grafted.

Terms made known on day of sale, and will be reasonable. Due attendance will be given by

ADAM EASTER,
EMANUEL EASTER.

Jan. 9, 1857.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at private sale, the valuable property on which he at present resides, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining property of Thos. B. Wisegarver, on the main road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg. It consists of five acres of land, on which is erected a handsome plank Dwelling House three stories high, with stable and all necessary outbuildings, including an Ice House. There is also a Stone-ware Pottery on the premises, calculated to make the best kind of work. Also will be sold, a tract of Land, containing about 28 acres, one mile distant from the above property, half well timbered, and the balance fenced and in a fine state of cultivation. This is a desirable property, and purchasers would do well to call and see it. It will be sold on favorable terms, which will be made known at any time by the subscriber living on the premises.

It is a first rate opening for a Store and a Blacksmith Shop.

M. S. SILL.

Jan. 9, 1857.*

5 Cents Reward!

Ran away from the subscriber living in Juniata township, Bedford County, on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice, named John Lepol, aged 14 years. All persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring said boy, as I will prosecute any who do so. The above reward will be paid for his recovery, but neither thanks nor charges paid for bringing him home.

F. HILDERBRANDT.

Jan. 9, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer, at public Sale, on THURSDAY the 19th day of February, instant, all that his valuable farm upon which he at present resides, Situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, about 2 miles South of the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, and convenient to the Cumberland Market—containing 150 acres of land, adjoining lands of Jesse Valentine, Daniel Schryer, John Lafferty, and others—about 70 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a one and a half Story FRAME HOUSE with a good cellar underneath, double log Barn and sheds, Wagon shed, Corn crib, Wood-house and other necessary buildings—two never failing Springs of water convenient to the house—also a fine orchard of Apples and Peaches. There is a stream of water running through this land and an abundance of White pine and other timber. The undersigned having determined to go west, this property will be absolutely sold, all therefore desirous of procuring a desirable property at a bargain would better attend. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Jno. P. Reed, Esq. in Bedford.—Terms made known on day of sale.

MOSES LAFFERTY.

Jan. 23, 1857.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of Feb. (being the 9th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 23d day of Jan., in the year of our Lord 1857.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*



THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Britania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 2, 1856-1y.

MORE NEW GOODS AT SHOEMAKER'S COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers having just returned from the east are now receiving a general assortment of Ladies Dres Goods, which consist in part of Coburgs, Thibets, Delaines, Alpaccas, Merinos, black and fancy Silks, &c. &c. Also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, &c.

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Brooms, Looking Glasses, &c. Their stock consists of every article usually kept in store, which they will be pleased to shew to all who may favor them with a call; and will be sold cheap.

Thankful for past favors, they hope by fair dealing and a desire to please to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes just received and for sale at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. Dec. 12, 1856.

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE STORE!

The undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS.*

A general assortment of LADIES' Dress GOODS, which consists, in part, of *Black and Fancy Silks, Delaines,* Madonna Cloth, Coberg, Merino, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

The above Stock consists of every article usually kept in Store, all of which will be sold *Cheap for Cash* or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 3, 1856.

Caution.

Whereas my daughter Julian has left her father's house without any just cause or provocation—and whereas she is at liberty and affectionately invited to return home—therefore all persons are cautioned against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting in any form.

CHAS. MERWINE.

Jan. 9, 1857.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners at the commissioners office in the borough of Bedford on the days specified, to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle and South Woodberry, on Monday the 2d day of February next.

For the Townships of Broadtop, Liberty, Monroe, East and West Providence, on Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

For the Townships of Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Londonderry and Southampton, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next.

And for the Townships of Bedford, Juniata, Napier, and the Borough of Bedford and Schellsburg, on Thursday the 5th day of February next.

When and where all persons or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law.

CADWALADER EVANS,
WILLIAM WHETSTONE,
H. J. BRUNER,
Commissioners.

Attest—H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioners Office,

Jan. 16, 1857.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1857, (9th day.)

John King vs Melford James.
Hezekiah Cheney vs Wm. P. Schell et al.
James M. Reynolds vs. S. M. Barclay's ad'r.
John May vs John Shoaf.
Jacob Stoeckenius vs Daniel B. Troutman.
Joshua Filler vs Samuel Williams.
George W. Anderson vs David Over.
Peter Wertz vs Mary Kerr et al.
Wm. Patterson's heirs vs David Patterson.
Kimber A. Moore vs Espy L. Anderson.
John Bowser vs Samuel Whetstone et al.
John W. Duncan and wife vs D. Diltz et al.
David Whetstone vs John Bowser et al.
Jos. Gregory's admr. vs Wm. Stuckey.
Catharine Coleman's heirs vs. D. Shroyer.
A. W. Stoner vs. Patrick Burns.
James Leasure vs. Abvy Boylan.
Danl. Berkhimer et al. vs Henry Yont et al.
Betts, Pusey & Co. vs. Locke & Snider.

D. WASHABAUGH, Prot'y.

January 9, 1857.

Read!!

Last NOTICE!

☞ The Notes, Book accounts, and auction sales of Sansom & Gephart must be settled IMMEDIATELY. After the 17th February next they will be placed in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq. and suits brought without "fear, favor, or affection."

S. H. TATE,
Assignee.

Jan. 30, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, as heirs, creditors or otherwise, that the following named persons, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, which will be presented to the Orphans Court of Bedford County, on Friday the 13th day of February next, for confirmation, at which time they may attend if they think proper.

The final account of Alexander, Thomas, and John King, Exors. of the last will, &c. of John King, late of West Providence Township dec.

The account of Geo. H. Spang, Esq. adm'r of Thomas Keefle, late of Bedford Borough, dec.

The account of Cyrus Ober, adm'r of Jacob Ober, late of South Woodberry Township, dec.

The account of O. J. Shannon, Esq. adm'r de bonis non of Christina Anderson, late of St Clair Township, dec.

The account of Danl. B. Wiegarver, Esq. Guardian of Gordon and Amanda Hammer, minor Children of John W. Hammer, dec.

The account of Francis Donahoe, adm'r of James Donahoe, late of Southampton Township, dec.

The account of Wm. Frazer, acting adm'r of Wm. Sneerly, late of Juniata Township, dec.

The final account of Wm. Rock, adm'r of George Rock, late of Napier Township, dec.

The account of Elias Gump, Esq. trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Feight, late of Colerain Township, dec.

The account of Samuel Brown, surviving Exor. of the last Will &c. of John Keefle, late of Bedford Township, dec.

The account of Frederick Smith Guardian of Mary Ellen Feight minor daughter of John Feight late of Colerain Township, dec.

The account of Hugh Wilson trustee to sell the Real Estate of Otho Wilson late of Southampton Township, dec.

The account of Josiah Miller and John Lafferty, adm'rs of John Lafferty late of Juniata Township, dec.

The account of Robert Elder adm'r of John A. Nicodemus late of Woodberry Township, dec.

The account of Josiah Miller Esq. one of the adm'rs of Daniel Moser late of Londonderry Township dec.

The account of John and Samuel Snider, adm'rs of Adam Snider late of West Providence Township dec.

The account of David C. Long adm'r of Henry Hetrick late of South Woodberry Township dec.

The account of Aaron Reed Exor. of the last Will and testament of Dr. Wm. W. Reed late of South Woodberry Township, dec.

The account of Isaiah and Uriah Conly adm's of Allen Conly late of Napier Township, dec.

The account of Saml. M. Boor acting Exor. of the last will &c. of Michael Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Register.

Register's Office, Jan. 16, 1857.

DAGUERREOTYPE AND AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Cumberland Valley and the surrounding country that he has opened a room in Centreville where he will take Daguerreotype Likenesses in Lockets, Breast Pins, Bracelets, &c. &c.. Also in fancy and common cases, a variety of which he has just received, ranging in price from $1 up. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, at moderate prices. He hopes to be liberally patronized, satisfied that he can please all who honor him with a call.

DANIEL R. ANDERSON.

Dec. 5, 1856.

Applications for License.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Bedford, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, passed 31st March, 1856, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," which will be presented for hearing on Friday the 13th day of February next, to wit:

E. D. Smith, Tavern in Hopewell.
Jno. S. Crouse, Tavern in Bloody Run.
Isaac Kay, Tavern in Stonerstown.
Philip G. Morgart, Tavern in Mechanicsburg.
Fred. Berkhimer, Tavern in St Clairsville.
John Todd, Tavern, Bedford Township.
John J. Luther, Eating House, in Bed. Bo.
John S. Ritchey, Distillery, in Bedford Tp.
J. S. Berkstresser, Eating House, in Stonerstown.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Jan. 23, 1857.* *Clk.*

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO. Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of Everhart, Ashcom, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

John C. Everhart, Geo. R. Barndollar,
C. W. Ashcom, John P. Lowry.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Carn, late of Bedford Township, dec, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FURNEY.

Jan. 23, 1857. Adm'r.

A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a High School, in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a PERMANENT Institution of a high order, male and female. The male and female department will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this School Students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.

Special care will be taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality,* and *thoroughness.* We consider these as valuable elementary characters, and indispensable to sound learning.

The Physical, Moral, and Social Education of the Pupils will receive that attention which their importance demands.

There will be *three grades.* To the *first* belong the *common English Branches,* such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, &c.

The *second* includes the preceding, together with the *higher branches* of an English Education, such as Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Ancient Geography, &c.

The *third* embraces all the foregoing, together with the Latin and Greek languages.

The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first grade per quarter,	$4 00
" second "	5 00
" third "	6 25

The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.

The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a *permanent* school of a high order. The enterprize, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of this School.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M.

Oct. 24, 1856.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenses of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co. for the year ending Jan. 13, 1857.

To Current expenses,		$3,866
" Dividends paid since last settlement,		1,393
Bal. in Trea's. hands,		3,218 75
		8,477 75
By bal. at the settlement, Jan. 1856,		1,339 56
" Am't. tolls received,		5,380 48
" " from J. Colhouns estate,		1,757 71
		8,477 75
Bal. brought down,		3,218 75
Deduct am't. dividends unpaid,		2,247 27
Available balance,		$971 48

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer.

Chambersburg, Jan. 30, 1857.

RECEIVED, JANUARY, 1857,

AT CHEAP SIDE.

Delains, Madonna Cloth, Calicos, Muslins, Cassinetts, Tweeds, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap by G. W. RUPP.

Golden and Sugar House Syrups, White and Brown Sugar, for sale by G. W. RUPP.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Mackeral, Nails and Glass for sale by G. W. RUPP,

G. W. RUPP, Will sell a large lot of Delains at COST.

Jan. 30, 1857.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the City with an assortment of fashionable WINTER GOODS, such as Velvet and Satin Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes and French Flowers, Cloaks and Talmahs. Furs of all kinds. An elegant assortment of

DRESS GOOODS,

French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloth,
English Merino,
Plaid Cashmere,
French Merino Robes,
Chintz Robes,
Childrens' Hats and Bonnets,
Coats and Talmahs,
French Worked Collars,
Kid Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Heeled Gaiters,
Misses and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.

French and English FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 6, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

PURCHASERS, THIS WAY!

MORE GOODS.—The subscriber has received and opened another elegant assortment of WINTER GOODS, embracing a splendid assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Dress Goods, Boots, Shoes Caps, Furs, and almost every other article adapted to the season, which he offers at a small profit for either cash or approved produce. Call at the Cheap Store and judge for yourselves. We consider it no troubld to shew our goods whether purchased or not.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 5, 1856.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH,

Will attend to all business in his line in the best style, on short notice and reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the east end of Bedford.

Dec. 12, 1856.—1y.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

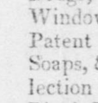
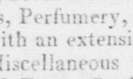
HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞ Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00	to	$25,00
Pants,	62		9,00
Vests,	50		8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

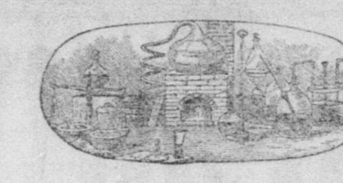
(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.



AYER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS.

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Billious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Billious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who have testified in favor of the extraordinary virtues of these Pills we may mention

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorsed by

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the United States.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP, Speaker House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipotentiary to England.

†JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

DR. CHAS. T. JACKSON, Geologist to the Public Lands of the United States, Discoverer of the anaesthetic properties of Ether, Knight of the Legion of Honor, &c.

HON. H. J. GARDNER, Governor of Massachusetts.

HON. SIMON BROWN, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

E. M. WRIGHT, Secretary of the State of Massachusetts.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

WM. H. SEWARD, Senator of the United States of America.

WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States.

WM. B. ASTOR, New York City, the richest man in America.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor of State of New York.

OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney General of State of New York.

PROF. JOHN TORREY, Prof. of Chemistry and Materia Medica, College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.

COLEMAN & STETSON, Proprietors of the Astor House, New York.

Also, PROF. J. M. LOCKE, Cincinnati, Ohio. Endorsed by

JOHN McLEAN, Cincinnati, Judge Sup. Court of United States.

THOMAS CORWIN, Lebanon, Ohio, Secretary of Treasury of U. S.

ALEX. DE BODISCO, Ambassador of Russia.

HON. JOSEPH M. WRIGHT, Governor of Indiana.

JAMES HARLAN, Attorney General of Kentucky.

E. B. COLLINS, Secretary of State for Indiana.

P. STORER, Judge of Supreme Court, Cincinnati.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used; but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found, in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove, as they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulae by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his request.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries. The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and curing by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you off with other pills, on which they make more profit. Be not imposed upon by any such counsellors.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

DR. JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

Dr. F. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 26, 1856.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 9, 1854.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market, Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞ Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Casimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞ This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

NEBRASKA LANDS.

HAVING permanently established myself in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, I am prepared to give special attention to the selection and entry of land by settlers, and all others desiring choice locations. The Land Office will be opened early in the Spring of 1857, when there will be offered a large quantity of land comprising the most promising portion of Nebraska, embracing the Missouri River counties, and extending from the Kansas line to the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These lands are yet unculled, and offer extraordinary inducements to those desiring to invest money in lands.

Persons sending me land warrants to locate for them, may rely upon having their business promptly atended to, and the best selections of land made.

My charges are as follows:

For locating	160	acre warrants,	$20 each.
"	120	" "	16 "
"	80	" "	12 "
"	40	" "	8 "

FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG.

REFERENCE:—A. B. Cramer, Daniel Washabaugh, and O. E. Shannon.

Nov. 28, 1856—3m.

15,000 feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORK,

"DRED."

A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

Equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Just received at Dr. Harry's Cheap Book Store.

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 28, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of

CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of BARNDOLLAR, LOWRY & CO., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR, JOHN F. LOWRY,
JOHN C. EVERHART, C. W. ASHCOM.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

REMOVED,

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, at REED'S New Store, a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally. To attempt to enumerate the Stock in a newspaper advertisement would be folly, or even give a list of their prices would be useless, for the public would not believe that goods were selling for what we offer them at, unless they see for themselves. We do not wish to boast, but would remark that, for variety and cheapness, his stock cannot be beat. The public are respectfully invited to call at REED'S Store and satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement. Call and examine his stock. He will not ask you to buy unless fully satisfied that you can do at least as well, if not better, than any where else. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 10, 1856.

Last Notice.

The books of the subscriber are in the hands of Sheriff Alsip, where all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make payment, on or before the first of March next. All who neglect this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Henry Nicodemus Esq., for collection, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can be given. So look out and save costs, or blame yourselves.

E. M. FISHER.

Dec. 26, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.